

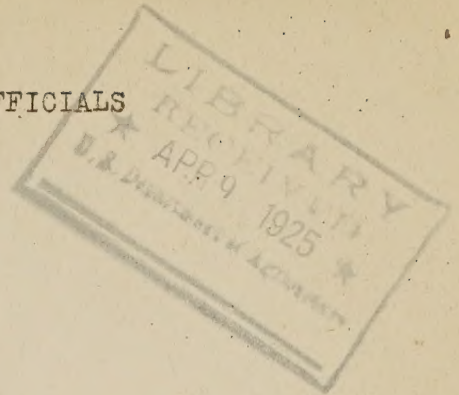
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STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

November 22, 1924.



The whole work of the Board is one that involves active cooperation with State authorities, and in the enforcement of Federal quarantines such cooperation has been hearty and efficient from the beginning. For such purpose, some seventy-five State inspection officials have been appointed collaborators of this Board. These involve collaborators in practically every State of the Union. In the instance of California and Florida the port of entry enforcement in these States of all the Federal quarantines prohibiting or regulating the entry of plants and plant products is carried out by the State port inspection service under this collaboratorship arrangement.

The attached records with relation to the plant quarantine conference conducted by this Board on April 28-30, 1924, should furnish a very good illustration of the benefit of such conferences in straightening out any tangled relations between Federal and State authorities. It has a value also as giving the records respectively of Federal and States limitations in quarantines and regulations involving the interstate commerce clause of the constitution.

(Enclosures:

- Call for conference
- Limitations of Federal and State quarantine powers
- Report of conference
- Recommendations of conference
- Plant Conference agreement receives unanimous endorsement.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

November 26, 1924.

The work of the Biological Survey in control of various rodent pests is conducted chiefly in cooperation with Extension Service of the agricultural colleges. In California, however, this work is conducted in direct cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture under the terms of a project agreement. In Colorado, this work is conducted in cooperation with the office of the State Entomologist and the Extension Service. In Nevada, cooperation is had with the State Rabies Commission. In Utah, there has been a limited amount of cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, without any formal agreement having been negotiated.

The organized work for control of predatory animals such as wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, bob-cats, etc. is conducted in cooperation with State Departments of Agriculture, State Game Commissions or Livestock Boards. The following are the State organizations represented in this work:

Arizona-State Livestock Sanitary Board
California-State Department of Agriculture
Colorado-State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners
Michigan-State Conservation Commission
Montana-State Fish and Game Commission and State Livestock Commission
Missouri-State Board of Agriculture
Nevada-State Rabies Commission
Oregon-Oregon Livestock Sanitary Board
South Dakota-State Game & Fish Commission
Utah-State Department of Agriculture
Washington-State Department of Agriculture
Wyoming-State Game Commission.

This work is conducted in accordance with the terms of project agreements which have been entered into as a result of conference between representatives of this Bureau and members of the various Boards and through correspondence. A copy of the project agreement in effect with the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners of Colorado is enclosed; also a copy of the agreement with the State Board

of Agriculture of Missouri. These agreements are typical in essential features of agreements that have been entered into with the other organizations listed. Minor variations occur to adapt certain agreements to provisions of the State laws covering this work or to meet local conditions. These agreements have proved very satisfactory as a basis for harmonious and effective cooperative work.

Enforcement of the regulations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act is handled chiefly in cooperation with the State Game Department. In Illinois, Nebraska and Ohio, however, this work is conducted in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. In these States agreements have been reached as to cooperation between the Federal and State wardens. This has been arranged through correspondence and discussion between representatives of the Bureau and the State officials.

This Bureau will be glad to confer at any time with representatives of the State Departments of Agriculture with a view to correlating work in a more helpful way and to arrange for such additional cooperation as may make it possible to extend efficient service to the people.

Inclosure 19214.

1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1911.

2. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1912.

3. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1913.

4. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1914.

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
PROJECT AGREEMENT

COOPERATIVE WORK IN DESTROYING PREDATORY ANIMALS BY
THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNITED STATES DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE MISSOURI STATE BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE.

NAME Destroying Predatory Animals in Missouri.

LEADERS E. F. Pope, Predatory Animal Inspector, serving as Executive
Officer of the Biological Survey, United States Department
of Agriculture and the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

LOCATION State of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS Jefferson City, Missouri.

DATE EFFECTIVE July 1, 1923.

LEGAL AUTHORITY General Authorization of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United
States Department of Agriculture and Act of the Missouri Legis-
lature, 1923 Session, making appropriation to the Missouri State
Board of Agriculture of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for
the eradication of wolves and other predatory animals for the
calendar years, 1923 and 1924.

OBJECT Destruction of injurious predatory animals to protect livestock,
poultry and game in the State of Missouri during the two calendar
years, 1923 and 1924.

FUNDS AVAILABLE The sum of fifteen thousand dollars (15,000) of State funds is
available for expenditure during the calendar years 1923 and
1924 in cooperation with funds provided by allotment from
appropriations made by Congress to the Bureau of Biological
Survey.

PLAN OF PRO- All operations provided for by this cooperative agreement shall
CEDURE be under the direction of a predatory animal inspector who shall
be mutually acceptable to the Biological Survey and to the
Missouri State Board of Agriculture and who shall serve as the
joint executive officer of these cooperating organizations and
who shall supervise and direct the work in accordance with
authorization and instructions issued by the administrative
officials of these organizations.

The Federal funds allotted for this purpose shall be extended
in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the United States
Department of Agriculture and written authorization and instruc-
tions of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL IS THE OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

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The State funds allotted shall be expended in accordance with State laws and written authorization and instructions of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture for the following purposes:

(a) To employ hunters at salaries from \$75 to \$135 per month, including the use of horses or other necessary equipment, the amount of salary paid each man to be decided by the value of the services rendered by him, as determined by the Inspector in charge of the work.

(b) To purchase needed supplies, such as drugs for scent baits, lumber for stretchers, or the finished stretchers, traps, drags for traps, etc.

DISPOSITION OF FURS.

All skins having fur value are to be collected and checked under the direction of the Predatory Animal Inspector.

Skins taken by hunters paid out of the Department funds become Government property.

Skins taken by hunters paid from the State appropriation become State property and are to be sold as directed by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the proceeds to be turned in to the State Treasury.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Predatory Animal Inspector shall submit to the Missouri State Board of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey at the end of each month a detailed report which shall include the following information:

1. A complete financial statement showing all expenditures and receipts relative to the State and Federal appropriations.
2. A complete record of all men employed and the number of animals caught or destroyed.

Special reports will be rendered at any time upon request. In all reports and publications, due credit shall be given to each of the cooperating units. The agreement is signed with the understanding that its fulfillment is dependent upon the appropriation by Congress of the necessary funds for the share of the Biological Survey in this work.

COOPERATION

With the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, with the Game and Fish Department and other organizations that may be interested and in position to participate in the organized work as provided for in this project agreement.

HISTORY

During the past several years many complaints have been received from citizens of the State of Missouri regarding the serious losses of livestock and poultry, due to depredations of predatory animals, and they have pointed out the depressing effect which these had upon the proper development of livestock and poultry production in many sections of the State. Investigations made by the Bureau of Biological Survey, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Extension Service of the Agricultural College disclosed the seriousness of the damage thus inflicted and its occurrence throughout a large part of the State of Missouri. Appropriation of funds by the Missouri Legislature for the purpose enabled the Missouri State Board of Agriculture to make definite cooperative arrangements with the Biological Survey to inaugurate predatory animal service in accordance with the terms set forth in this agreement.

SIGNATURES

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Date 8-7-1923 (sgd) John F. Case
President

Date 8-7-1923 (sgd) Jewell Mayes
Secretary

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Date July 27, 1923. (sgd) E. W. Nelson
Chief of Bureau

Approved: Date Aug. 21, 1923

(Sgd) C.F. Marvin
Acting Secretary of Agriculture
R W W

COOPERATIVE WORK IN DESTROYING PREDATORY ANIMALS
BY THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE STATE BOARD OF
STOCK INSPECTION COMMISSIONERS OF COLORADO

NAME Organized operations in destroying predatory animals in Colorado.

LEADERS W. C. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners; and Stanley P. Young, Predatory Animal Inspector, Bureau of Biological Survey, district of Colorado.

LOCATION State of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS Denver, Colorado.

DATE EFFECTIVE May 1, 1923.

LEGAL AUTHORITY Bureau of Biological Survey, General Authorization under Agricultural Appropriations Acts; and House Bill No. 98, regular legislative session, State of Colorado, 1923.

OBJECT for the purpose of destroying injurious predatory animals in the State of Colorado during the two fiscal years 1923 and 1924

SOURCES OF
MAINTENANCE The sum of \$20,000 of State funds is available for expenditure during the years 1923 and 1924 in cooperation with the funds provided by allotment from the appropriations made by Congress to the Bureau of Biological Survey.

ORGANIZATION On the part of the State of Colorado- The State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners and its executive officer, the Secretary who has been now designated by said board.

On the part of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture - the Chief of Bureau, Washington, D. C., the predatory Animal Inspector, assistant inspectors, field assistants, and hunters.

The field operations shall be under the joint supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey and the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners which shall agree upon general policies and methods of procedure.

Salaries of field assistants and hunters are to be paid either by the State or Federal Government in accordance with appointments. When authorized in writing, traveling expenses, necessary expenses for office assistance, rent, traps, poisons, and other supplies needed in carrying out the objects of this agreement, are payable by the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners or by the Biological Survey, as required by the operations of these agencies.

PLAN OF
PROCEDURE

All field operations made possible by this cooperative agreement shall be under the direction of the predatory animal inspector acting as the joint executive officer of the Biological Survey and the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners. He shall consult frequently with the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, relative to the joint work to formulate and agree upon plans and procedure required to establish efficient forces and to serve the interests of the State and of the Federal Government in this cooperation. A memorandum in duplicate covering all such agreements as to plans and operations with date and place of meeting shall be signed by the Secretary of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, and inspector, a copy being retained by each and a carbon copy furnished the Chief of the Biological Survey. The Federal funds allotted for this object shall be expended in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The State funds shall be expended as follows:

- (1) To employ services of hunters, trappers, or poisoners, to make purchases of supplies, and other necessary expenditures of the State funds, which shall be contracted for by the predatory animal inspector only upon written authorization from the Secretary of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners. At the close of each month the predatory animal inspector will submit to the office of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners a pay roll accompanied by service reports for field assistants and hunters employed by the State, also account of all other expenditures to be paid on State vouchers.
- (2) Employment of field assistants or hunters whose salaries or expenses may be paid by the State shall be on written recommendation by the predatory animal inspector approved by the Secretary of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners. It is understood and agreed that any field assistant or hunter whose salary is paid by the State may be dismissed for cause by the predatory animal inspector and shall be dismissed by him upon written request from the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, through its Secretary.
- (3) Skins and scalps taken by hunters paid by the State become State property. Checking of State skins and scalps against the reports of hunters and the destruction of worthless skins and scalps by burning are to be witnessed by the predatory animal inspector and the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners or an authorized deputy and a signed record placed on file in both the office of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners and the predatory animal inspector and a duplicate copy furnished the Biological Survey.

- (4) Skins of value are to be sold either as individual trophies or in lots in accordance with written instructions of the Secretary of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, and a signed record of each sale is to be placed on file at the office of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners and the predatory animal inspector and a copy furnished the Biological Survey. All payments for such purchases shall be by check or money order made payable to the State Treasurer of Colorado, and all receipts of such sales shall revert to the State predatory animal fund, and said moneys are to be used again for the carrying out of the provisions of this agreement.
- (5) Skins and scalps taken by hunters who are paid out of Federal funds become Government property and are to be disposed of in accordance with fiscal and property regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

REPORTS AND

PUBLICATIONS.

The predatory animal inspector shall submit to the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners of Colorado and the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey at the end of each month a detailed report which shall include the following information: (a) Complete financial statement showing all expenditures and receipts relative to the State and Federal appropriations; (b) A complete record of all men employed and of the number of animals caught or destroyed. Special reports and publications will give due credit to each of the cooperating units. Special reports or any other information desired regarding joint operations will be rendered at any time upon request. Copies of the daily itinerary of hunters employed from State funds will be forwarded monthly to the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners.

COOPERATION

With the Forest Service, Office of Indian Affairs, and any other organization that may be interested and in position to participate who may enter into agreement to apply the methods and system of this State-Federal service.

HISTORY

Organized operations against predatory animals have been conducted in Colorado by the Biological Survey since October, 1915, under Federal appropriations. A state appropriation providing for cooperation of the State Game and Fish Department in this work became available in 1919. The present project agreement is a revision of the existing agreement and provides for continuance of the cooperative work in accordance with House Bill No. 98, regular legislative session, 1923.

SIGNATURE

This agreement is signed with the understanding that its fulfillment is dependent upon the appropriation by Congress of the necessary funds for the carrying on of the work by the U. S. Biological Survey.

Date May 8, 1923.

(Signed) E. W. Nelson
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey.

Date May 1, 1923.

(Signed) W. C. Baker
Secretary, State Board of Stock
Inspection Commissioners of Colorado

Approved:

Date August 23

(Signed) Henry C. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

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STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

November 22, 1924.

We have not arranged any organized and systematized cooperation with any of the state agencies enforcing laws similar to the Insecticide Act of 1910.

The actual work in developing better cooperative relationship may be exemplified in a concrete way by an indication of the nature of contact maintained with the State of California where the state law is known as the California Economic Poisons Act. We have communicated with Doctor Gray, Chief of the Division of Chemistry of the California State Department of Agriculture, who enforces the California law, on a large number of occasions and he has consulted with us through correspondence on several occasions. As a result of our cooperation, through correspondence, Dr. Gray usually informs us of any serious cases of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides occurring in his state which can be handled better under the Federal law than under his state law and we inform him of serious cases of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides, in his state, which can be handled better under the state law than under the Federal law. We also exchange information relative to analyses and tests that have been made by each of us of important specific preparations, that we are both attempting to control.

The plans of the Insecticide Board contemplate the establishment of a very modest unit to build up cooperation between the Board and the various state agencies enforcing insecticide and fungicide laws somewhat similar to the Office of Food and Drug Cooperation in the Bureau of Chemistry. We plan to have a man at the head of this office who is thoroughly familiar with the Federal and state acts, with possibly an assistant and a clerk, and expenses for travelling. The total cost of establishing such a unit would probably be \$7000 per annum in the beginning and \$10,000 per annum in the course of a few years.

It is our plan to have the head of this unit get in close touch with the various state agencies enforcing insecticide and fungicide laws by actual conference, at first, and arrange for a system of cooperation, which contemplates an exchange of information between the Board and the states, of important campaigns carried out by each, of important analyses and tests made by each, of methods of test and analysis, of analytical methods, of conditions of the trade, etc. Such exchange of information would appear in a monthly or bi-monthly mimeograph sheet prepared by the head of the cooperative unit. We plan to have this scheme eventually expanded so that the states and the Federal authorities will carry on campaigns against specific evil practices at the same time and working in cooperation with one another.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PASSED MARCH 10, 1880

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1881

The following is a summary of the land sales and other transactions of the General Land Office for the year 1881. The total amount of land sold was 1,234,567 acres, valued at \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from other sources was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land and other sources was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land and other sources was \$1,234,567.

The following is a summary of the land sales and other transactions of the General Land Office for the year 1881. The total amount of land sold was 1,234,567 acres, valued at \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from other sources was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land and other sources was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land and other sources was \$1,234,567.

The following is a summary of the land sales and other transactions of the General Land Office for the year 1881. The total amount of land sold was 1,234,567 acres, valued at \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from other sources was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land and other sources was \$1,234,567. The total amount of money received from the sale of land and other sources was \$1,234,567.

It is impossible for us to carry out this scheme or even attempt to begin it in any satisfactory way with our present appropriation. We have, for the past 4 or 5 years requested an additional appropriation of from \$7000 to \$10,000 to put this cooperation scheme into operation. However, up to the present time we have not been successful in obtaining the appropriation, although the Secretary has approved of it several times in the preliminary estimates. We will continue to urge this appropriation as an important item which will result in a much more effective control of the insecticide and fungicide industry throughout the United States.

STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

November 24, 1924.

On account of an apparent conflict between the laws of the State of Minnesota and the Packers and Stockyards Act, with reference to the supervision of the stockyards market at St. Paul, and pending an opinion from the Supreme Court of the United States, with reference to questions that have been raised, it became necessary to work out a cooperative arrangement with the State whereby the supervision of the market could go forward without interruption. Under this arrangement, weighers employed by the State perform the weighing of livestock. However, this, as well as other activities at the market, are subject to the general supervisory authority of the Federal Department, and the plan is working in a very satisfactory manner.

Under the laws of the State of Texas, a fee is being assessed at the San Antonio market in connection with the weighing of livestock, concerning which there has been complaint. Our supervisors have taken some informal action in connection with the matter, but there still appears to be dissatisfaction with the present status, and it probably will be necessary to give the matter further consideration in the near future. The State Department doubtless will be able to assist us should it be found necessary.

In connection with our work under the bond requirements of our regulations, we find that some of the States have laws requiring livestock agencies at the markets to furnish bonds. The State requirements, however, are not uniform and some of them apparently are not wholly consistent with our regulations, especially Amendment No. 2 to our general regulations, which became effective November 1, 1924. In view of this, it seems advisable for us to work out some arrangement through cooperation with the officials of the States having such requirements whereby no hardships will result from unnecessary duplication in this respect. Of course, the cooperation of the State Departments of Agriculture will be desired and solicited as this phase of our work progresses.

According to present information, such requirements are now in force in the States of Louisiana, Minnesota, Texas and Virginia.

STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

November 28, 1924.

The only regulatory work of the bureau in which we have any formal cooperation is the administration of the United States warehouse Act. Under this Act, we have at the present time three co-operative agreements with state agencies. An agreement with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Plant Industry of this Department relates to studies in tobacco standardization. This Department pays the salary of the investigation, while the state agency pays all expenses for travel within the state and for laboratory equipment. Another agreement is with the Wisconsin Department of Markets and covers the licensing of tobacco warehouses in the State of Wisconsin and studies in tobacco standardization. Under this agreement, the total contribution of the Federal Government is \$600.00 per annum, while the remainder of the salary and all other expenses of an inspector are borne by the State. A third agreement is with the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture. Under this agreement, one man is employed jointly by the State of North Carolina and the Federal Department of Agriculture. This man acts as State Warehouse Superintendent for the State of North Carolina and as the Federal representative in charge of warehousing work in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The salary and expenses of this employee and of a warehouse inspector are apportioned on the basis of \$5,150.00 to be paid by the Federal Government and \$4,350.00 by the State of North Carolina. The difference in contribution in the different states is due entirely to the volume of work the Federal Department has in one state as compared to the other. In North Carolina for instance, our cotton work is many times heavier than our tobacco work in Wisconsin or Pennsylvania.

In addition to the regulatory work cited above, cooperation is maintained on a very large number of research problems. A large share of the field work in all lines of farm management and cost of production is done under cooperative agreements with state agencies who are working along similar lines. The costs of marketing are studied also in cooperation with various state agencies. Another important piece of research work is being done under a cooperative agreement with Clemson College, South Carolina. Under this agreement, laboratory and manufacturing tests are being made to determine the properties of cotton fibers which enter into the market value.

The largest contribution made by state agencies to the work of this bureau is along the line of service work. For example, a number of states have had systems of crop estimating for a number of years.

During the past year, cooperative agreements have been entered into with all of these states so that now the state and Federal crop reporting systems work in cooperation in every case, the statistician employed being an employee of this bureau. The object of this type of agreement is stated as follows:

"To conduct a cooperative crop and livestock reporting service, to improve and extend it to special local needs, and to coordinate, so far as practicable, all effort directed to providing such service thereby avoiding duplication of work."

Under this agreement, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics furnishes a properly qualified agricultural statistician and other expenses are divided between the Federal Government and the cooperating states. The total contribution made by the various states to our crop estimating work amounts to approximately \$85,000.00 annually.

Another type of service work in which we receive valuable cooperation from various state and local agencies is the market news service. A variety of agreements have been entered into for the purpose of providing more information to certain localities than can be furnished by the Federal Government with the funds available. In some cases, the state organization pays all expenses of disseminating information which is furnished over the Federal Department's leased wire system. In other cases, local agencies pay a portion of such expenses. In certain cases, a state agency pays all expenses in connection with an office for the distribution of market information and, in addition, pays for the leased wire cost of transmitting such information from the nearest trunk line of the Federal Department. Through this cooperation, a wider dissemination of the Department's market news information is secured and the particular needs of localities are met more fully than otherwise would be possible.

A very large part of the shipping point inspection work of this bureau has been made possible through cooperative agreements with state and local agencies. The appropriations available to the Federal Department of Agriculture are sufficient to provide for supervision only of shipping point work. Through cooperative agreements with state and other agencies, however, it has been possible to do a very large amount of shipping point inspection work. The following table shows the number of cooperative shipping point inspections made in the states listed during the last two years, very little of which would have been possible had not the state and local agencies furnished cooperation:

<u>State</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>
Alabama	-	251
Arkansas	-	88
California	17,778	46,424
Colorado	24,815	10,341
Delaware	-	50

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive group.

[illegible][illegible]

<u>State</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>
Florida	162	8,370
Georgia	45	1,392
Idaho	13,338	18,403
Illinois	-	208
Louisiana	-	266
Maine	384	-
Massachusetts	67	7
Mississippi	-	1,709
Missouri	36	-
Montana	444	305
Nebraska	-	4,830
Nevada	-	34
New Jersey	1,499	719
New York	905	1,475
North Carolina	-	566
North Dakota	432	-
Ohio	78	169
Oregon	387	4,442
Pennsylvania	-	274
South Carolina	1,091	1,712
South Dakota	308	368
Tennessee	51	232
Texas	-	6,349
Utah	651	1,462
Virginia	4	526
Washington	8,917	15,360
West Virginia	39	232
Wisconsin	<u>1,035</u>	<u>2,305</u>
Total	72,466	129,049

In this work the Federal Government supervises the work of the local inspectors, all of whom are licensed by the Federal Department and are responsible to the Federal Department for the accuracy of their work. A large variety of agreements have been entered into covering this work in the various states depending chiefly upon the type of agreement which could be made most satisfactorily under the laws of the states involved. The cost of this service in all cases is paid out of fees collected for the services rendered, the cost to the Federal Government being very small.

In addition to the cases cited above, informal cooperation is maintained with state and local agencies in many lines of work of the bureau. It is the aim of the bureau to coordinate the work which is being carried on by the Federal Government and the various state agencies in so far as possible.

STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

November 29, 1924.

There has been a very definite policy of cooperation since the year 1913, at which time the so-called Office of Cooperation in this Bureau was established and put in charge of an official in the employ of the Department, for the purpose of fostering and maintaining cooperation with state and municipal officials engaged in the enforcement of regulatory laws relating to foods, drugs and feeding stuffs, and to coordinate the work of these officials as far as possible with the work within the Bureau of Chemistry.

The Federal food and drugs act itself, suggests at least, if it does not dictate, such a policy on the part of this Department, by that provision of the statute which directs that any state health, food or drug official is authorized to present directly to the proper United States Attorney any evidence of a violation of the Federal law.

During the time which has elapsed since the inception of this office within the Bureau, there has developed a highly satisfactory degree of cooperation between the officials of the various states and this department and which development has been the result of policies inaugurated by that office and put into operation throughout the field stations of the Bureau as well as here in Washington.

The Office of Cooperation acts as a clearing house for the dissemination of information among state and city officials and facilitates the interchange of such information between such officials themselves.

The Chemist in Charge of that office devotes approximately one half of his time to travel throughout the United States for the purpose of visiting, so far as possible, the officials of the various states and many of the cities in order to acquaint them with the nature of the Bureau's plan of procedure, to advise and suggest to them ways in which their work may be coordinated with that of the Federal Department to the best advantage. In addition to the individual conferences, this office represents the Bureau of Chemistry at all meetings and important conference of state and city officials.

From the nature of many letters received, as well as expressions on the part of state and city officials, this Bureau has reason to believe that this particular type of cooperation has justified itself and that it is universally accepted and welcomed on the part of cooperating state and city officials.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is being furnished to you on a confidential basis and is not to be distributed outside your agency. The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be distributed outside your agency. The information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be distributed outside your agency.

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The Bureau takes this occasion to acknowledge in turn the assistance which it has received and is continually receiving on the part of state and city regulatory officials in effectively assisting it to carry out the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act.

Owing to the numerous conferences which have been held between officials of this Bureau and the state and city officials concerning the coordination of regulatory food and drug enforcement, it would be impracticable to submit records of such interviews and conferences, and so it is trusted that this brief explanation will suffice, together with the statement that as for the results so far accomplished, at the present time contacts have been established and cooperative working arrangements enforced with the officials in forty-seven of the forty-eight states - New Mexico so far having failed to enact a so-called food and drug law - and with the health, food and drug officials of all of the large cities in the country and with many of lesser size.

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STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS
BY
BUREAU OF ANIMALS INDUSTRY
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

November 25, 1924.

In connection with the control and eradication of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred in California in February last, a conference was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 31 and April 1, 1924, attended by the State veterinarians or the representatives of the State organizations of nine of the Western States, namely, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, and this Bureau was represented by its inspector in charge of field inspection work at Salt Lake City, Dr. F. E. Murray. In addition to the regulatory officials, the meeting was attended by livestock men, stockyard, railroad, and banking representatives, and livestock loan associations. At this conference proposed uniform regulations were drafted and approved unanimously by the members of the conference, to be taken back to the different States as the basis of quarantine proclamations to be issued by the different State governors. A copy of the proposed regulations as adopted is inclosed, marked Exhibit A.

In connection with the same outbreak a conference of the Western States Live Stock Sanitary Association, composed of ten Western States, was held at Reno, Nevada, on June 24, 1924. At this conference two resolutions were adopted, copies of which are inclosed, marked Exhibit B-1 and Exhibit B-2. This conference also adopted a set of proposed uniform regulations for preventing the spread of the disease to the various States. A copy of these regulations is inclosed, marked Exhibit C.

In connection with the work of eradicating ticks in the Southern States, a conference of State and Bureau employees was held at Birmingham, Alabama, on January 18 and 19, 1922. This conference was attended by representatives of the Bureau at Washington, D. C.; the inspectors in charge and members of the Bureau tick eradication forces from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas; and the State veterinarian or other representatives of the livestock sanitary board of each of these States, who took part in the discussions. At this meeting eleven major subjects were given consideration. On these subjects papers were prepared or the discussions lead by twenty State and Bureau officers. A copy of the resolutions adopted at this conference is inclosed, marked Exhibit D-1.

On January 9, 10, and 11, 1923, a conference similar to the one just described, was held at Fort Worth, Texas, at which there was an attendance of approximately fifty State and Bureau officers, each State mentioned above being represented by Bureau officials and all but Alabama and Georgia by State officers. A discussion of topics at the Fort

Worth conference was along lines intended to improve the plan of work in the various States and increase the effectiveness of the cooperation extended by the Bureau. A copy of the resolutions adopted at this meeting is also inclosed, marked Exhibit D-2.

The work of controlling losses from hog cholera and efforts at eradicating the disease are being carried on in cooperation with the regulatory authorities of 32 States. In some instances agreements governing the project are signed by both the regulatory and extension officials of the States, though the work in the main is considered to have passed the educational stage. In all cases, however, Bureau inspectors assigned to regulatory activities are available to the extension service to assist in special educational campaigns for the suppression of hog cholera. The Secretary called a meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, to discuss policies involved in conducting hog-cholera work, which was held on January 12, 1918, and was attended by representatives of the Bureau, officials of State agricultural colleges of the principal hog-raising States, and by State regulatory authorities. Discussion and exchange of views concerning the various phases of the work brought about an understanding which proved beneficial to all concerned in the importance of hog-cholera control. In fact, so satisfactory was this understanding that the project has been administered along the lines adopted without apparent necessity for a conference on that subject since that date.

At this conference an outline defining regulatory and educational activities in cooperative hog-cholera work was adopted, a copy of which is inclosed, marked Exhibit E. Following the adoption of this division of work, it was moved and carried that this conference recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that the Bureau of Animal Industry be authorized to enter into agreements with the State regulatory authorities to furnish Bureau inspectors to assist in regulatory work, according to the definition adopted by this conference; also, that Bureau inspectors be assigned to State agricultural colleges to assist in educational work, as per definition of this conference, according to the needs and desires of the respective officials.

In connection with the eradication of tuberculosis, the Bureau has entered into cooperative agreements with the proper livestock sanitary officials in the 48 States in which tuberculosis eradication work was being conducted at the time of the inauguration of that work. Sample of agreement is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit F-1.

In a number of the States diseases of livestock are not under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of agriculture, but wherever the State department has control of that work conferences are held with the head of the department from time to time by the representatives of the Bureau from Washington.

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Our field representatives, who are stationed in every State, are in immediate touch with cooperating State officials, and are in conference with them almost daily. State and Bureau forces work as a unit, and in order that the best results may be obtained it is necessary that every detail of the work be figured out in advance by the State and Bureau representatives in charge of the work in the respective States.

The United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, composed of State, county Federal and livestock officials, and others interested in the industry, meets annually in Chicago. Various topics relating to livestock sanitary control work are discussed and agreed upon. The uniform methods and rules for tuberculosis-free accredited herds of cattle were promulgated by the sanitary association, and are accepted and approved by every State and the United States Department of Agriculture. A copy of the plan now in effect is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit F-2. This uniform plan governs the work in the respective States not only in the individual testing of herds, but also area work.

There is also submitted a copy of joint agreement, marked Exhibit F-3, which is signed by the owners of herds of cattle when they place them under State and Federal supervision for the control and eradication of tuberculosis.

EXHIBIT A

C O P Y

The fact having been determined by the Livestock Sanitary authorities of the state of _____ that a dangerous, contagious, communicable disease known as foot and mouth disease, exists in livestock in the state of California.

Now, Therefore, I _____ acting under (Give authority of the state), do hereby quarantine against the state of California for foot and mouth disease.

During the existence of this quarantine the transportation, movement, trailing or driving of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, swine, horses, dogs, pet animals, and all other livestock including day old chicks and poultry of all kinds into the State of _____ is prohibited, provided however, that day old chicks may be admitted into any state willing to accept same when coming from a hatchery not located in a closed quarantined county and under certification and inspection of the state department of agriculture of the state of California and when shipped in new and disinfected cartons and packed with new paper or new excelsior and provided further, that each container is accompanied by a certificate issued by an approved Federal or State Veterinarian certifying to the above stated conditions.

Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep, calves, other ruminants, and swine from the state of California into the state of _____ are prohibited.

The transportation of hides, skin, wool and hoofs of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine, is prohibited unless such hides, skins, wool and hoofs of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine are disinfected prior to shipment under the supervision of an inspector approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

The transportation of hay, straw, or similar fodder from the state of California into the state of _____ is prohibited.

Livestock shipped from California to states other than _____ must not be shipped thru the state of _____ unless accompanied by a Federal certificate of health and shipped in sealed cars and when accompanied by such certificate and unloaded enroute in the state of _____ must be confined in yards designated by state livestock sanitary authorities and such yards must be locked and quarantined until cleaned and disinfected after each such shipment under official state or Federal supervision; provided, that any state may, if constitutionally able, prohibit the unloading or the transporting into or thru their state of any such shipment.

All biologics manufactured in California before being shipped into the state of _____ must be passed upon and released by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Trees, shrubs, vines, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers or green house plants may be shipped from the state of California into the state of _____, provided that they shall not be packed in

or with any material other than new clean paper or new excelsior and provided further; that such shipments are accompanied by an official certificate issued by the U. S. Department or the Department of Agriculture of California certifying that they originate and are shipped from a premise free from foot and mouth disease and have otherwise complied with this regulation and, provided further, that a copy of this certificate accompany the shipment and a similar copy be forwarded to the livestock sanitary authority of the state of destination.

Fruits and vegetables may be shipped from the state of California into the state of _____ provided, they are shipped in new containers and originate in areas approved for fruit and vegetable shipment by the California State Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and provided further; that if packing material is used such material must be new clean paper or new excelsior. Shipments of fruits and vegetables which do not or cannot comply with this regulation must not be shipped from the state of California into the state of _____.

Milk, cream, cheese, or other dairy products shall not be shipped from the state of California into the state of _____ unless such products are made from milk or cream that first have been pasteurized or sterilized and all containers which hold or have held milk or cream must be sterilized before being shipped out of the state of California into the state of _____.

All sheep shearers, farm laborers, dairy laborers, farm and ranch and stock yard help in general coming from the state of California into the state of _____ unless able to furnish affidavit evidence that they have not been in any district infected with foot and mouth disease, shall be required to either discard, wash in boiling water, or subject all of their clothing to a 30-minute formaldehyde gas fumigation and their shoes and shearing equipment to official disinfection.

Emigrant movables except as herein before designated shall not be shipped from the state of California into the state of _____ unless accompanied by a Federal or state certificate certifying the same have been properly cleaned and disinfected.

EXHIBIT B-1

C O P Y

WESTERN STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION
In convention at

Reno, Nevada.
June 24, 1924.

The following RESOLUTION was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The United States Government wisely recognized the foot and mouth disease epizootic in California as a National Problem and accepted the invitation of the State of California to assume leadership of the combined State and Federal eradication forces, and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States sent his personal representative to California and caused to be placed in the field, under the effective direction of the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, a force of scientific workers never before equalled at any time, in any country, with the result that a serious menace to the Nation's livestock is now being finally removed; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Western States Livestock Sanitary Association, in convention assembled at Reno, Nevada, this 24th day of June, 1924, do hereby express our sincere appreciation of the timely and effective action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture, and other Officers of the U. S. Government, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and that copies be given to the press.

(Signed) Wendell R. Smith,

Secretary.

EXHIBIT B-2

C O P Y

WESTERN STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Reno, Nevada.
June 23, 1924.

The following RESOLUTION was read and adopted:

WHEREAS the safety and prosperity of the livestock industry is dependent upon its freedom from disease and

WHEREAS extensive enzootics, such as foot and mouth disease are controlled and eradicated only through thorough cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and

WHEREAS ample funds must be available, both for the use and maintainance of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the cooperating states:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this organization commend the work of Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and his assistants and collaborating veterinarians, and Governor Richardson of California, Mr. G. H. Hecke, of the California State Department of Agriculture, Dr. J. P. Iverson, State Veterinarian and his collaborating veterinarians, for the efficient work that has been done in restricting the foot and mouth disease plague to the sixteen counties of California. We wish to further commend the work that has been carried on by the several states of the West in guarding against the possible entrance of foot and mouth disease, and especially wish to urge upon Congress and the State Legislature of the several states of the West, the necessity of supplying, at all times, ample funds for the carrying on of livestock Sanitary Work.

(Signed) Wendell R. Smith

Secretary.
Boise, Idaho.

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EXHIBIT C

C O P Y

REGULATIONS ADOPTED AT CONFERENCE OF WESTERN
STATES LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION, RENO,
NEVADA--June 23-24, 1924.

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The fact having been determined by the livestock Sanitary Association of the State of _____ that a dangerous, contagious communicable disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease, exists in livestock in the State of California;

Now, therefore, I _____ acting under (Give authority of the State) do hereby quarantine against the State of California for Foot and Mouth Disease.

1-a During the existence of this quarantine the transportation, movement, trailing, or driving of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, & swine into the State of _____ is prohibited provided however that sheep originating in the following northern counties of California: Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, and Placer may be transported through _____ provided said sheep are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Federal Livestock Inspector showing that they have been in said county for a period of at least sixty days prior to inspection, such inspection to be made by an inspector of The Bureau of Animal Industry, and provided further that in their transportation through _____ when necessary to unload for feed and water that they be unloaded only at such places or yards as may be designated by the Livestock Sanitary Officials of that State; and provided further, that sheep shipped from these named counties must not be shipped through _____ unless permission to do so is first obtained in writing or by telegraph from the Livestock Sanitary Official of _____.

1-b During the existence of this quarantine horses, dogs, and pet animals may be admitted into the State of _____ upon written permission first being obtained for each shipment from the Livestock Sanitary Officials of the State of _____ and provided further, that the animals, or animal, shipped are subjected to a disinfecting bath at the point of origin immediately previous to shipment and accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a Veterinarian of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry or State of California at point of origin certifying to their freedom from symptoms of any infectious, contagious disease or known exposure to such disease. In the case of horses, cleaning of their feet, legs, mane, and tail may be accepted in lieu of a disinfecting bath. Original certificate and permit to accompany shipment, duplicate to be forwarded to official Livestock Sanitary Officer at the City of _____ State of _____.

2. Shipments of dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep, calves, other ruminants, and swine from the State of California into the State of _____ are prohibited unless bearing the U. S. Inspected and Passed Brand of the Federal Government.

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3. The transportation of hides, skins, wool, and hoofs of cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and swine from the State of California into the State of _____ is prohibited unless such articles are transported in accordance with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry Regulations.

4. The transportation of hay, straw, or similar fodders from the State of California into the State of _____ is prohibited.

5. Livestock shipped from California to states other than _____ must not be shipped through the State of _____ unless accompanied by a Federal Certificate of Health and shipped in sealed cars and when accompanied by such certificate and unloaded enroute in the State of _____ must be confined in yards, or other places designated by State Livestock Sanitary Officials and such yards or other places may be locked and quarantined until cleaned and disinfected when deemed necessary after each such shipment under official state and Federal Supervision, provided that any state may, if constitutionally able, prohibit the unloading or the transportation into or through their state of any such shipment.

6. All biologics manufactured in California before being shipped into the State of _____ must be passed upon and released by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

7. Trees, shrubs, vines, plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, roots, bulbs, flowers or greenhouse plants may be shipped from the State of California into the State of _____ provided that they shall not be packed in or with any material other than new clean paper or new excelsior and provided further, that such shipments are accompanied by an official certificate issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Agriculture of California, certifying that they originate and are shipped from a premise free from Foot and Mouth Disease and have otherwise complied with this regulation and provided further, that a copy of this certificate accompany the shipment and a similar copy be forwarded to the Livestock Sanitary Authority of the State of Destination.

8. Fruits and vegetables may be shipped from the State of California into the State of _____ provided they are shipped in new containers and originate in areas approved for fruit and vegetable shipments by the California State Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and provided further, that if packing material is used such material must be new clean paper or new excelsior. Shipments of fruits and vegetables which do not, or cannot, comply with this regulation must not be shipped from the State of California into the State of _____.

9. Milk, cream, cheese, or other dairy products, shall not be shipped from the State of California into the State of _____ unless such products are made from milk or cream that first has been pasteurized or sterilized, and all containers which hold or have held milk or cream must be sterilized before being shipped out of the State of California into the State of _____.

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10. All sheep shearers, farm laborers, dairy laborers, farm, ranch and stockyard help in general coming from the State of California into the State of _____ unless able to furnish affidavit evidence satisfactory to the State of _____ that they have not been in any district infected with Foot and Mouth Disease within a period of sixty days shall be required to discard, destroy, or disinfect all their clothing, bedding, shoes, equipment, and other personal effects under the supervision of the State of _____.

11. Emigrant movable, circus and carnival equipment except as herein before designated shall not be shipped from the State of California into the State of _____ unless accompanied by a Federal or State Certificate certifying that same have been properly cleaned and disinfected.

IC. All the above mentioned items have been
received and are being held in the custody of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C. The items are being held for the
benefit of the Indian people and will be distributed
to them as soon as possible. The items are being held
in the custody of the Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

II. There are several items which have been
received and are being held in the custody of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C. The items are being held for the
benefit of the Indian people and will be distributed
to them as soon as possible. The items are being held
in the custody of the Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D-1

RESOLUTIONS OF TICK ERADICATION CONFERENCE HELD AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 18 AND 19, 1922.

BE IT RESOLVED:

After careful consideration by the conference of State, County and Federal Officials engaged in tick eradication, January 18 and 19, 1922, it is the unanimous concensus of opinion that the use of educational literature is of extreme importance in preparatory tick eradication work; and that selected motion pictures are of particular benefit, provided first-class equipment is used in presenting such pictures. The effectiveness of adequate and up-to-date equipment and the ineffectiveness of obsolete or poor equipment have been clearly demonstrated. In order to maintain and advance the public interest in tick eradication, new films should be provided from time to time which present in an interesting and instructive manner the essential facts relating to the general public benefits that are derived from tick eradication work.

Recognizing that at times psychological and financial conditions in a county or State may be adverse to the efficient prosecution of tick eradication, be it resolved that the advisability of beginning work in such territory be left to the discretion of State and Federal authorities in charge of tick eradication in a State or County where such conditions exist.

It is the concensus of opinion of this conference that in open-range counties no territory should be released from State and Federal quarantine until the work is fully completed, while in stock-law counties the presence of a few tick-infested premises should not debar such county from being released from quarantine, provided county authorities furnish satisfactory guarantee that such tick-infested premises will be maintained under strict quarantine and that the work of tick eradication will be conducted under State and Federal direction until eradication is completed.

Be it resolved that the efficient prosecution of tick eradication necessarily depends on active and congenial cooperation of the State, Federal and County forces. This conference especially desires to emphasize the need of selecting, for tick eradication, only such men as are qualified for and interested in this work. In addition to such qualifications as integrity, loyalty, moral character, and technical and practical knowledge, men selected should be convinced as to the feasibility of completing this important work, and interested in the development of the live-stock industry of the State. It is the sense of the conference that these requirements are of greater importance than scientific and pathological training in animal diseases.

PETER F. BAHNSEN

L. J. ALLEN

W. K. LEWIS

WHEREAS, experience and observation have proved that the movement of tick-infested cattle, at any time, or for any purpose, is detrimental to the progress and early completion of tick eradication;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Act of Congress passed in 1884, which exempts tick-infested cattle from the list of infectious or contagious diseases prohibited to move interstate, is a source of danger to cattle above the national quarantine line and a menace to the development of the cattle industry in the quarantined area.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this conference urge Congress to repeal this Act.

Peter H. Bahnsen
L. J. Allen
W. K. Lewis

WHEREAS, the cattle tick is found in practically all stages of parasitic development during the winter months throughout the area now engaged in tick eradication, and

WHEREAS, the practice of the past to suspend dipping during late fall and winter months affords opportunity for a general reinfestation of premises or areas during this period of suspended activity;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That in all areas where systematic dipping is in progress, dipping should be continued of all infested animals, if climatic conditions permit, at reasonable intervals until the areas is cleaned of ticks and released from quarantine.

Peter Bahnsen
L. J. Allen
W. K. Lewis

WHEREAS, the conference during its deliberations has been deprived of the presence and helpful counsel of Dr. E. P. Flower, State Veterinarian of Louisiana, due to illness that has necessitated his absence;

BE IT RESOLVED, That this conference expresses its deep regret and tenders to Dr. Flower expressions of personal esteem and solicitation for a speedy return to health.

Peter H. Bahnsen
L. J. Allen
W. K. Lewis

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RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE OF STATE AND FEDERAL
OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN TICK ERADICATION, Held at
Fort Worth, Texas, January 9-11, 1923.

1.

WHEREAS, the use of educational motion pictures dealing with cattle ticks and other agricultural subjects has been a material factor in bringing about a better public understanding of tick eradication, and has contributed to its effectiveness and the progress of the work, and

WHEREAS, the success of preliminary tick eradication by means of motion pictures depends largely on a high quality of equipment, and an adequate supply of appropriate films, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by this conference, that the continued use of such motion pictures be encouraged, and that arrangements be made for extending the service to include additional outfits and films. It is recommended that the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry furnish at least two additional outfits to be assigned preferably to States which will provide men qualified to operate the outfits, and discuss the pictures and the work.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that results and experiences following the use of motion pictures be studied, compiled and made available for the guidance of tick eradication forces in all States.

2.

WHEREAS, the sessions of the conference have shown the value of bulletins, posters, news articles, motion pictures and related material, and

WHEREAS, in the past, such material has been utilized in various ways, frequently without close relation to the regulatory features of the work,

BE IT RESOLVED that each State and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry make full inquiry into a more effective organization of such educational work, and that each assign a man to devote a major portion of his time to it.

3.

WHEREAS discussions have shown the questionable educational value of posters, bearing statements of purely mandatory nature, notably the yellow and black poster "Dip that Tick", and

WHEREAS there has been a noticeable wastage of such material by destructive opposition,

BE IT RESOLVED by this conference that mandatory statements be accompanied by brief additional text matter of educational or explanatory nature.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE
SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE
UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1940.

The survey was conducted by the Federal Reserve Board
and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and was
designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the
economy as a whole.

The results of the survey show that the economy
was in a state of general expansion during the
year 1940, with a significant increase in
production and employment.

The most notable feature of the expansion was the
increase in the output of consumer goods, which
was reflected in a rise in the retail price index.
This was due to a combination of factors, including
an increase in the number of workers employed in
the manufacturing sector, and a rise in the
efficiency of production.

The increase in production was also reflected in
the rise in the gross national product, which
was estimated to be 10% higher than in the
previous year.

The survey also showed that the economy was
in a state of relative stability, with no
significant changes in the money supply or the
interest rate.

The results of the survey suggest that the
economy was well prepared to meet the demands of
the future, and that the Federal Reserve Board
was in a position to maintain the current
policy.

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significant changes in the money supply or the
interest rate.

The results of the survey suggest that the
economy was well prepared to meet the demands of
the future, and that the Federal Reserve Board
was in a position to maintain the current
policy.

4.

WHEREAS there have appeared in official literature on tick eradication a noticeable duplication and use of old, familiar and obsolete illustrations.

BE IT RESOLVED that State and Federal Officials take aggressive steps to procure new and interesting educational photographs and illustrations and that the use of old illustrative matter be discouraged, particularly in forthcoming literature.

5.

WHEREAS monthly meetings of Bureau supervisors and State Officials have been extremely beneficial to tick eradication work in several States, and

WHEREAS such meetings are an important means of strengthening State and Federal cooperation and understanding.

BE IT RESOLVED that such monthly meetings be encouraged in other States, wherever practicable.

6.

WHEREAS the press, chambers of commerce, County and State officials, railroads and numerous other agencies interested in promoting public welfare, have signified their interest in and support of tick eradication, and

WHEREAS maximum progress of the work depends on the cooperation of all constructive forces working for the common good and toward a common goal, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that this conference expresses its gratification over the assistance such officials and organizations have rendered in the past, and welcomes their continued activity in the mutual efforts to establish a more enlightened public opinion among all citizens, urban and rural, regarding the advantages and importance of tick eradication.

7.

WHEREAS the zone plan of conducting tick eradication has proved effective and has shown its superiority over State-wide efforts and

WHEREAS discussions have demonstrated that the zone plan is now fully past the experimental stage and is sound and practicable, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that this conference endorse the zone plan and encourage its wider use, thereby concentrating effort, obtaining tangible results in minimum time, and accomplishing tick eradication in a more economical manner.

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8.

WHEREAS the release of territory from quarantine before tick eradication is fully completed has proved, at times, premature, resulting in a slackening of effort by cattle owners and local interests, and

WHEREAS occasional requarantining has been necessary, entailing much additional work and expense,

BE IT RESOLVED that release of territory in the future receive very careful deliberation and be made only when the area is entirely free of ticks, or when the evidence of speedy final completion of the work is ample and conclusive.

9.

WHEREAS the State of Texas, the Livestock Sanitary Board, The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas-Ft. Worth Veterinary Medical Society, Armour & Company, stock yard officials, the press, and the management of The Texas Hotel have all contributed in making this conference both pleasant and profitable, and have extended hospitality and entertainment in overflowing measure, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that this conference extend its hearty appreciation and cordial greetings to those and affiliated organizations, and assure them of the pleasure in having had this opportunity to visit Texas and Fort Worth, and to enjoy the hospitality and courtesies so generously extended, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that congratulations be extended to the cattlemen and officials, whose efforts in eradicating ticks from Texas have proved so highly effective and whose accomplishments during 1922, as shown by the records, have been an inspiration to tick eradication throughout the entire South.

10.

(Prepared after the conference in response to resolution and by request of Dr. Lewis, chairman of the Resolution Committee. --D. S. Burch.)

WHEREAS Dr. John R. Mohler of the Bureau of Animal Industry has favored the city of Fort Worth, Texas, with the presence of this tick-eradication conference.

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the conference extend their thanks to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for sending the conference to Fort Worth.

1947

The first of the year was a very busy one for the
company. The new product was introduced and
the sales were very good. The company was
very successful in the first quarter of the year.

The second quarter was also very successful. The
company was able to increase its sales and
the new product was well received by the
customers.

The third quarter was a very busy one for the
company. The new product was introduced and
the sales were very good. The company was
very successful in the third quarter of the year.

The fourth quarter was also very successful. The
company was able to increase its sales and
the new product was well received by the
customers.

The fifth quarter was a very busy one for the
company. The new product was introduced and
the sales were very good. The company was
very successful in the fifth quarter of the year.

The sixth quarter was also very successful. The
company was able to increase its sales and
the new product was well received by the
customers.

The seventh quarter was a very busy one for the
company. The new product was introduced and
the sales were very good. The company was
very successful in the seventh quarter of the year.

Exhibit E

COPY

Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C.

March 28, 1917.

MEMORANDUM NO. 195

Cooperation with Agricultural
Colleges in Extension Work.

Following the passage of the cooperative Agricultural Extension Act of May 8, 1914, the Department entered into agreements with the State Agricultural Colleges receiving the benefits of the Act to conduct its extension work in cooperation with the colleges. It is therefore expected that all employees of the Department operating in the several States will cooperate cordially with these colleges in such work and will not do any extension work either individually or in connection with other State or local organizations without first consulting the Extension Director at the College or getting authority from the Department for such work.

Signed - D. F. Houston,

Secretary.

Educational, (Extension).

General instruction on hog cholera in conformity with Bureau publications and policies.

Lectures and demonstrations in the use of serum.

Lectures and demonstrations in the use of virus, when authorized by proper State authorities.

Giving information regarding rules and regulations of Live Stock Board.

Organization of farmers for educational purposes on hog cholera.

Control, (Regulatory).

Diagnosis of disease.

Post mortem demonstration.

Establish quarantine on definite areas.

Enforcement of rules and regulations of Live Stock Sanitary Board, regarding quarantine, disinfection, etc.

Kind of serum and virus permitted.

Establishing serum depots or perfecting plans for supply and distribution, regulating veterinary fees, etc.

Appointing deputies, either veterinarians or laymen, and instructing them in regard to their duties.

Organization of quarantined farmers where adequate organizations do not exist.

Specific instructions on reasons for quarantine.

Specific instructions on methods to be adopted to have quarantine removed.

Finally, removal of quarantine.

Cooperative Work.

Educational agents should cooperate with regulatory authorities in educational work on hog cholera in quarantined districts.

Regulatory authorities should be advised of hog cholera condition by educational agents outside quarantined areas.

In these areas outside of quarantine, general educational work on hog cholera should be done by the educational agency, but when these areas are placed under quarantine, then regulatory authorities shall request the assistance of educational agents as above mentioned.

Extension divisions should solicit cooperation with the regulatory forces of the State in drawing up plans for state-wide educational hog cholera work and provide in these plans for the assistance of the State Regulatory forces in all educational work such as farmers meetings, extension schools, etc.

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE STATE OF _____
IN COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
STATE VETERINARIAN, STATE OF _____
and the
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- I. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture agrees:
1. To detail a competent veterinary inspector to be known as the Inspector in charge of Tuberculosis Eradication work.
 2. To detail additional veterinary inspectors to the extent of the means at hand and in proportion to the funds expended by the State for the employment of veterinary inspectors who will devote their entire time to tuberculosis eradication work in the State of _____.
 3. To pay the salary of Bureau inspector and such traveling expenses as are incurred under Bureau instructions and authorized by the fiscal regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.
 4. To furnish tuberculin and all necessary blank forms, except the State quarantine blanks adopted as official by the State.
- II. The State Veterinarian agrees:
1. To employ and detail one veterinary inspector in tuberculosis eradication work for every veterinary inspector detailed by the Bureau of Animal Industry to the same work.
 2. The State inspector will work in cooperation with the Inspector in Charge detailed by the Bureau.
 3. To enforce State laws and regulations governing the handling and disposition of cattle which react to the tuberculin test.
 4. To furnish the required local quarantine and blanks, also copies of the State regulations for use in tuberculosis eradication work.
- III. The State Veterinarian and the Bureau of Animal Industry agree:
1. That the work of tuberculosis eradication shall be cooperative.
 2. That the inspector in charge of the work for the Bureau of Animal Industry shall confer with the State Veterinarian at least once every two months and welcome any suggestions offered with a view of improving methods in the work, but any deviation or departure from the es-

256

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.

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• *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph aureus) is the most common cause of skin infections.

1900

tablished practice of the Bureau of Animal Industry must have the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry before being adopted;

3. All charts and other reports shall be sent to the Inspector in Charge. The Inspector in Charge shall render the monthly report required by the Bureau of Animal Industry and shall furnish a copy to the State Veterinarian.

(Signed) J. R. Mohler
Chief of the Bureau of Animal Indus-
try, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

W. B. Shaw (Signed) Theo. A. Burnett
Secretary of Agriculture. State Veterinarian of the State of _____

The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in response to a letter from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., dated January 10, 1918.

The records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., show that the following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in response to a letter from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., dated January 10, 1918.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in response to a letter from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., dated January 10, 1918.

UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR TUBERCULOSIS-FREE
ACCREDITED HERDS OF CATTLE

Unanimously Adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and by Representatives of Pure Bred Breeders Associations, December 7, 1923, and Approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, December 17, 1923.

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, and by physical examination, applied by a regular employed veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or of the State in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State, or one in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests applied by an accredited and a Federal or State veterinarian in a manner provided in Rule 6.

Section (a). The subcutaneous, intradermic and ophthalmic methods of applying the tuberculin tests are approved.

Section (b). The initial testing in accredited herd work may be by either the subcutaneous or intradermic method, but the ophthalmic method shall only be used in combination with the subcutaneous or intradermic method.

Section (c). A herd which in any previous test shows evidence of infection before being accredited, the final test shall be by a combination of recognized tuberculin tests applied at the discretion of the Federal and State authorities.

Section (d). A herd which has been removed from the accredited list on account of a reactor shall, when ordered by the proper live stock sanitary official of the State, be reinstated on tests applied by accredited veterinarians, provided such tests are made in accordance with this plan.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the Federal and State authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within sixty days immediately preceding, or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. An accredited herd in which not more than one reactor is found at a subsequent tuberculin test, may be reinstated to the list if the entire herd passes a successful test without reactors; said test to be applied not less than four months from the date when the reactor is removed from the herd and farm, providing the owner has complied with all the requirements with reference to the introduction of additional animals to the herd, and also other requirements of the accredited herd plan.

5. No cattle other than those of an accredited herd shall be added to an accredited herd or to a herd that is in the process of accreditation, until they have passed two tuberculin tests applied at intervals of not less than sixty days or more than ninety days by a regularly employed State or Federal veter-

inarian or by a veterinarian specially authorized by the State and Bureau to conduct such tests. The cattle may, after passing the first test, be placed on the farm or premises containing an accredited herd or one in the process of accreditation but must not be allowed to associate with said herd until after passing the second test.

6. (a) When a herd has been officially accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture and State, it shall be, when ordered by the live stock sanitary officials of the State, tuberculin tested annually by any veterinarian whose name is upon the accredited list of veterinarians approved of by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, provided that before any veterinarian other than one who devotes his entire time to the work of any State or the Bureau of Animal Industry can be approved for accredited herd work, he shall have passed an examination conducted by the proper live stock sanitary officials of the State in which he resides and the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then shall be eligible to conduct annual tuberculin tests upon herds which have been officially accredited upon dates approved of by the proper State live stock sanitary official and the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the State wherein the herd is located.

(b) No herd tests can be made by such an accredited veterinarian unless he has instructions in writing from the State officials to that effect. The date of the annual tests for each herd shall be recorded in the State office and, also, in the office of the Inspector in Charge. On any annual test the State and Bureau reserves the right to have a regularly employed official present on the farm to supervise the testing done by the accredited veterinarian.

(c) The accredited veterinarian shall conduct each test strictly in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry to employees engaged in cooperative tuberculosis eradication work. At the conclusion of each test the accredited veterinarian shall submit to the State Veterinarian and the Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a copy of the record of the test.

(d) Any animal of a herd under supervision which may react in any herd tuberculin tested by an accredited veterinarian shall be marked for the purpose of identification in accordance with the regulations of the State in which the animal is located.

(e) Tuberculin tests applied by veterinarians other than those regularly employed by the State and Federal Bureau of Animal Industry shall be paid for by the owner of the herd.

(f) Upon written instructions from the proper State officials, accredited veterinarians may conduct tuberculin tests at the owner's expense on herds in the process of accreditation in States which approve of this method of testing, until all animals in the herd have passed one negative test; provided, however, that in such herds Federal Indemnity shall be payable only in accordance with the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which further provide that when 15 per cent of the total Federal Indemnity allotted to each State is not sufficient to meet the demands in a given State, for cattle which may react to tests conducted under this plan by accredited veterinarians, then an additional amount of the State allotment shall be used provided sufficient funds remain available.

7. Before a herd can be accredited the stables and premises shall be placed in a sanitary condition. When reactors are disclosed as the result of any test, they must be immediately removed from the farm and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the herd shall be identified as in process of accreditation.

8. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identity of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd or associated with the animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal officials.

9. All removals of cattle from the herd, either by sale, death or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said State or Federal officials, giving the identification of the animal and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd the shipment shall be made only in properly cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the State and Federal officials.

10. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or if from outside or unknown sources it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.

11. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the State and Federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

12. (a) That the requirements for tuberculosis-free area work be similar to the tuberculosis-free accredited herd work and to be applied to all cattle located in said area.

(b) That before any area shall be recognized as tuberculosis-free, after having complied with Paragraph (a) of this Section, there must be satisfactory assurance of official live stock sanitary police restrictions to prevent reinfection of said area.

(c) MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS. Areas may be classed as modified accredited areas, provided the following requirements are complied with:

1. The extent of the proposed modified accredited area shall be determined by the cooperating Federal and State authorities in conjunction with other cooperating agencies within the proposed area.

2. Definite quarantine rules and regulations shall be determined upon and inaugurated within said area, and must be in force from the beginning of the work.

3. The area designated shall be classed as modified accredited area by the cooperating Federal and State departments, if as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent; and it is further provided that individual quarantine shall be established on the remaining infected herds and such infected herds shall not be retested in less than sixty days from date of original test and all subsequent tests shall be made in accordance with the uniform accredited herd plan.

4. No cattle shall be imported into said area unless from an accredited herd or after having passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by an approved veterinarian; an exception to be made, however, in the case of cattle for immediate slaughter and steers for feeding and grazing purposes; the cattle for immediate slaughter must be so disposed of within ten days and during this interval must be held separate and apart from any other cattle; steers for feeding and grazing purposes brought into said area without an approved tuberculin test shall be placed in official quarantine and held separate and apart from any other cattle.

5. Upon the compliance of the aforesaid provisions this area shall be officially and jointly declared by the cooperating Federal and State authorities as a modified accredited area for a period of three years, providing the degree of infection does not exceed one-half (.5) of one per cent at any time.

(d) If paragraphs 1 and 2, Section (c), are complied with and as the result of any one complete test including all cattle in said area, the total number of reactors equals one per cent or more of all cattle in said area, then all cattle in said area shall be retested; however, if the percentage of reactors is between one-half (.5) of one per cent and one per cent of all cattle in said area subsequent tests shall be applied to all infected herds in said area and when their percentage of reactors is not over one-half (.5) of one per cent the area may then be officially classed as a modified accredited area.

13. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate, by certificate obtained from the office of the State live stock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry without further tuberculin test for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the State of destination.

14. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owner of a free herd to a tuberculosis-free accredited herd certificate to be issued by the Federal and State departments. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

15. A supplementary list shall be made to the accredited herd list to contain the names of the owners of pure bred herds that are found free from tuberculosis on two annual tuberculin tests but in which the herd bull reacted. Such herds shall not receive an accredited herd certificate. The reacting bull may be used under the following conditions:

1. He shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination and be kept in isolation and quarantine under State supervision.

2. When it is desired to breed cattle to the reacting bull, such cattle shall be taken to the bull and bred on neutral ground. The bull shall be controlled on a staff or halter.

3. After the bull is no longer used in the herd, that herd may be fully accredited after two successful tuberculin tests applied not less than six months apart.

16. Failure on the part of the owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of cooperation with them by the State and Federal officials.

December 17, 1923.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Animal Industry
and the

AGREEMENT

for the

TUBERCULIN TESTING OF HERDS OF CATTLE

and the

UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR TUBERCULOSIS-

FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF CATTLE.

Unanimously Adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association
and by Representatives of Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Associations,
and Approved by the United States Bureau of Animal
Industry and the

RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1943

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the _____, for the purpose of improving the dairy and beef breeds of cattle in the United States, encouraging recognition of the importance of maintaining herds of such cattle free from tuberculosis, and promoting the interchange of healthy cattle, proposes, so far as available funds permit, to cooperate with the breeders of cattle, by assisting them to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds and to maintain officially tuberculosis-free accredited herds.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of receiving assistance from the Bureau of Animal Industry and the _____ along the lines and for the purposes specified, I, _____, do hereby agree to cooperate with the said Bureau and State officials upon the following terms:

1. I will permit my entire herd, or any cattle of my herd, to be examined and to be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as are considered necessary by the Bureau and State officials.
2. I will cause all animals which show physical evidence of tuberculosis to be promptly slaughtered under the United States meat-inspection regulations, and I will cause the carcasses of said animals to be disposed of according to the meat-inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry and State laws, based upon the lesions found upon post-mortem inspection.
3. All animals which react to the tuberculin test, but which show no physical evidence of tuberculosis, shall be removed from the herd and shall be disposed of as recommended by the Bureau or State officials.
4. I will cause, in all cases where the milk or milk products from quarantined reacting cows are to be used for any purposes whatever, the said milk or products to be first submitted to pasteurization at not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.
5. I will cause the calves from quarantined reacting cows to be removed from their mothers at birth, to be maintained upon premises free from infection with tuberculosis, and to be fed upon the milk of cows which have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test or upon the pasteurized milk of tuberculin reactors.
6. I will allow no cattle to be associated with my herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the Bureau or State officials. I will keep all new cattle separated from my herd pending the application of a tuberculin test by an inspector of the said Bureau or State. I will notify the proper officials immediately, giving details of the identification, characteristics, and records of tuberculin tests of any cattle which may be added to my herd.
7. I will subject any premises contaminated by tuberculous animals, as indicated by a physical examination or a tuberculin test, to a thorough cleaning and disinfection, at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the Bureau or State officials. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations for the control of tuberculosis.

The following UNIFORM METHODS AND RULES FOR TUBERCULOSIS-FREE ACCREDITED HERDS OF CATTLE, having been adopted by all parties concerned, are entered as a part of this agreement:

1. A tuberculosis-free accredited herd is one which has been tuberculin tested by the subcutaneous method, or any other test approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or a regularly employed veterinary inspector of the State in which cooperative tuberculosis eradication work is being conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State. Further, it shall be a herd in which no animal affected with tuberculosis has been found upon two annual or three semiannual tuberculin tests, as above described, and by physical examination.

2. The entire herd, or any cattle in the herd, shall be tuberculin tested or retested at such time as is considered necessary by the Federal and State authorities.

3. No cattle shall be presented for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within 60 days immediately preceding or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

4. No herd shall be classed as an accredited herd in which tuberculosis has been found by the application of the test, as referred to in paragraph 1, until such herd has been successfully subjected to two consecutive tests with tuberculin, applied at intervals of not less than six months, the first interval dating from the time of removal of the tuberculous animal from the herd.

5. Prior to each tuberculin test satisfactory evidence of the identify of the registered animals shall be presented to the inspector. Any grade cattle maintained in the herd, or associated with animals of the herd, shall be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the State and Federal officials.

6. All removals of registered cattle from the herd, either by sale, death, or slaughter, shall be reported promptly to the said State or Federal officials, giving the identification of the animal and, if sold, the name and address of the person to whom transferred. If the transfer is made from the accredited herd to another accredited herd, the shipment shall be made only in properly cleaned and disinfected cars. No cattle shall be allowed to associate with the herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the State and Federal officials.

7. All milk and other dairy products fed to calves shall be that produced by an accredited herd, or, if from outside or unknown sources, it shall be pasteurized by heating to not less than 150° F. for not less than 20 minutes.

8. All reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the State and Federal authorities for the control of tuberculosis shall be complied with.

9. Cattle from an accredited herd may be shipped interstate, by certificate obtained from the office of the State live-stock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located or from the office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, without further tuberculin test for a period of one year, subject to the rules and regulations of the State of destination.

1. The Commission shall be composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed by the President and two by the Senate, for a term of five years.

2. The Commission shall have the honor of the rank of Major-General of the Army, and shall be entitled to the same allowances and privileges as Major-Generals of the Army.

3. The Commission shall be organized as soon as possible after its appointment, and shall hold its first meeting at the City of Washington.

4. The Commission shall be authorized to employ such personnel as it may deem necessary, and to expend such sums of money as may be appropriated by Congress for the purpose.

5. The Commission shall submit to the President a report of its proceedings and findings, which report shall be published in full.

6. The Commission shall be authorized to hold public hearings, and to receive and consider such evidence as may be presented to it.

7. The Commission shall be authorized to make such investigations and inquiries as it may deem necessary, and to call upon any department or agency of the Government for assistance.

8. The Commission shall be authorized to make such recommendations as it may deem proper, and to report thereon to the President.

9. The Commission shall be authorized to make such arrangements as it may deem necessary for the conduct of its business.

10. The Commission shall be authorized to make such other provisions as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of its business.

10. Strict compliance with these methods and rules shall entitle the owners of tuberculosis-free herds to a certificate, "Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd," to be issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State live-stock sanitary authority. Said certificate shall be good for one year from date of test unless revoked at an earlier date.

11. Failure on the part of owners to comply with the letter or spirit of these methods and rules shall be considered sufficient cause for immediate cancellation of cooperation with them by the State and Federal officials.

My herd is composed as listed below:

Breed _____	Pure-bred..	Grade.	Total.
Females over six months old _____	_____	_____	_____
Males over six months old _____	_____	_____	_____
Calves under six months old _____	_____	_____	_____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have signed this agreement this _____ day of _____
one thousand nine hundred and _____

_____, Owner.

Address _____

Witness: _____

